

4 'RED' CHIEFS OF U. S. SOVIET HELD FOR TRIAL

Red Book of the Bolshevik
Reveals Programme of
Violence.

RAID PRISONERS FREED

Destruction of "Religion,
Government and Capitalism"
Is the Aim.

Held for criminal anarchy, three men and a woman arrested at the "American Soviet," at 133 East Fifth street, had leisure yesterday to reflect upon the disagreeable activity of Sergeant Jim Gegan of the Bomb Squad in absorbing the Russian language. Largely due to Sergeant Jim's polyglot talent, the police and the District Attorney's office not only got evidence sufficient to prosecute the four prisoners, but obtained also information in black and white which shows on its face that a Bolshevik society, with chief and headquarters in New York, with 600 members in New York and 6,000 in the United States and Canada and with a secret understanding with the I. W. W. and other fire and sword organizations, has been plotting the overthrow by violence of the Government of the United States.

If the facts are as stated by Alexander Rorke, Assistant District Attorney, and by Sergeant Gegan, there has been no heavier blow struck at Red Internationalism in this country than was delivered when the police fell upon the whispering Russians Wednesday night.

Red Book of Soviets Seized.

Far more important than the capture of Molly Steiner, a girl of 21, already under conviction by the Federal courts for violating the espionage act, and the arrest of Peter Blinsky, professed chief of "The Federated Union of Russian Workers in the United States and Canada," together with his active aids, Marcus Ordowsky and Arthur Ketkov, was the seizure and translation of the Little Red Book of the Soviets in this country—a secret memorandum of the destructive plans of the society and an indispensable pass for every member. This pocket gospel of anarchy had been guarded so rigidly that neither Federal, State or city authorities had more than an inkling of its savage contents, and it reveals, along with a basket full of "literature," check books, membership lists, pamphlets and other documents, that there is actually existing in the United States and Canada, in the form of compactly organized soviets, well financed, a definite plan to overthrow the Government precisely as was done in Russia.

Rorke and Gegan had been waiting for three weeks to pounce upon the hairy Russians known to frequent the rooms at 133 East Fifth street. This is an interesting establishment. It is devoted to its inmates state blandly, to the study of mathematics, mechanics, languages and literature. Rorke and Gegan say that the United States and Canada, in the form of compactly organized soviets, well financed, a definite plan to overthrow the Government precisely as was done in Russia.

Headquarters for Agitators.

Here Blinsky maintained his office as secretary-treasurer of "The Federation of Union of Russian Workers in the United States and Canada" as he took in cash with the ease and celerity of a receiving teller. Here he published his "Broad and Freedom." From this place agitators were despatched to the industrial centers of New England to preach in Russian the doctrine of revolution. From this headquarters ran invisible strings which connected many similar soviets in the East, the middle West, the Northwest and in Canada. From it, too, flowed secret messages of cooperation with the I. W. W. and other organizations banded under the flag of chaos. To it in steady streams flowed cash to support the propaganda, to prepare for revolution, and the amount of money which has been extracted from the disciples seems to be extraordinary, thousands and thousands of dollars.

Three weeks ago Rorke and Gegan planned to raid the place. The signals had been giving. The patrol wagons were ready. Lines were even drawn in the streets. But the expected crowd failed to appear that evening because it was guessed about, many of the members wanted to hear the Little Red Book, which was speaking elsewhere about good Russians under the oppression of bad. On Wednesday night, however, the raid was made swiftly and thoroughly. With twenty-seven men of the Bomb Squad and his own assistant, Detective Jim McCoy, and with the support of Police Captain James H. Post,

and a big squad of reserves, Gegan hit the Soviet headquarters. This was at 10 P. M., when oratory was going strong. On the ground floor were gathered about 150 men and women, nearly all Russians. Somebody had been spouting revolution just before the police broke in, but the minute strange faces appeared the Reds scattered into little groups, caught up arithmetic and English primers and were as innocent as little children under teacher's eye. But they had been tearing up things—books, letters, papers, as the condition of the floor revealed.

Text Book of Anarchy.

Rapidly as possible, Gegan's men searched the crowd and were lucky enough to find in the pockets of a few the incriminating "Little Red Book." This might just as well be described as a dictionary of anarchy. The translation of the soviets—principles and commitments which bind members to destroy the government, religion, government, capitalism. The translation made by Gegan and competent Russian aids supplies this programme.

The society is divided into two classes. On one side are the unfortunate workers and peasants, creating and producing all the wealth of the society, and on the other side are the rich who have seized all this wealth to themselves. The many times the unfortunate working and peasant class have revolted against the parasites and their faithful servants and protectors, the governments, in order to obtain their full liberty from the capitalist and property owning class. But every time they suffered defeat because of not knowing the necessary revolutionary ways and means through which to gain their liberty. The unfortunate class have been instruments in the hands of their enemies.

The struggle between the classes continues at the present time and will terminate only when the laboring masses organized into one union and use force to take possession of all wealth through the violence of social revolution.

Plan of the Social Revolution.

After accomplishing the overthrow and destruction of all institutions of government and ownership the unfortunate class must proclaim a society of independent producers who will be compelled to give satisfaction to the demands of every separate person who gave in turn their labor and knowledge to this society.

"The first plan necessary to our aim is to organize a large number of revolutionary groups of workers who will institute an immediate combat with all institutions of government and ownership. We must teach the working class to take the initiative of self-activities in order to bring about the necessary and inevitable change to abolish government and proclaim the success of the social revolution.

"Therefore, we organize in unions of Russian workers. We are the laborers of the world and will lead in all our future work, so that the principles laid down in our federation will be as a directing string for us in the affairs of a large organized mass of Russian immigrants in the United States and Canada, for a quicker liberation of Russia and enslaved humanity in all countries."

Under the heading "Members' Contract," a binding agreement, the purpose of the federation is further stated:

1. Unification of the organizations of Russian workers of the United States and Canada for the struggle with capitalism and government.
2. To support the liberation movement in Russia.
3. To support the revolutionary elements of workers in all countries.
4. Moral and material support of the organs of the federation, whether they be anarchistic or otherwise.

To create a revolution, there are none and support those already created.

Thereafter a secretary-treasurer, Blinsky as he admitted, is provided for to head this revolutionary project.

162 Prisoners Taken.

Having herded the crowd upon the main floor, Gegan sent McCoy above stairs and arrested fifteen "editorial advisers," sub-chiefs of the federation. A barred door excited McCoy's curiosity. He leaned against it and promptly incurred the voluble displeasure of Molly Steiner. Molly was convicted for violating the espionage act, but got out on \$15,000 bail, and has been as active as ever.

Rorke and Gegan decided to take the whole crowd, 141 men and 21 women, to the Criminal Courts Building. It took eighteen patrol wagons or eighteen trips of one wagon to transfer the prisoners. All night long Rorke, with an interpreter's aid questioned the Russians. All of them denied American citizenship. Many of them admitted violating the immigration laws in getting into this country. The trick, they said, was employed was to stily as seamen in Russia or Scandinavia and then desert ship on arriving in an American or Canadian port. One man had been in the country fifteen years. The others had been here from one to eight years.

Rorke turned all of them loose except Molly Steiner, Blinsky, Ordowsky and Ketkov, because there wasn't enough evidence, in his judgment, to warrant holding more than these. The four admitted conduct which is a violation of section 161 of the Penal Law, a section which provides a punishment of ten years and \$5,000 fine, or both, for advocating by word or writing the overthrow of government (any or organized government) by violence or by associating with persons who advocate such ideas. Rorke says that Blinsky and

the others held admitted that they were anarchists; that they believed all government should be overturned by violence and that this was the purpose of their federation.

"Guns? Blinsky's Cure.

"What do you mean by violence?" asked the Assistant District Attorney. "Guns—the use of guns," said Blinsky. It was daybreak when the inquisition ended. The three prisoners were taken to the Court House Police Court, where Magistrate Ten Eyck held them in \$5,000 bail each on the criminal anarchy charge. Molly was turned over to the Ellis Island authorities to await word from Washington. A description together with a "pedigree" was taken of the 160 persons released. These included Lisie Happort, who appeared to be a person of consequence around 133 East Fifth street. The haul took in also a considerable assortment of books and documents relating to the business of the soviets in America and Canada.

"I believe," he said, "that we have put our finger on the sore spot in this country. I believe that we have touched the centre of the spider's web. It looks plain to us that we have located headquarters, chief and secretaries of a centralized revolutionary conspiracy built on the Lenin-Trotsky plan and amply financed. We have valuable information for the use of every police force in the United States. Swift, cooperative action—no more coddling—ought to stamp this business out."

BOLSHEVISM AMONG NEGROES SPREADING

Union League Club Committee
Urges State Inquiry.

Warnings of the spread of Bolshevism among the negroes of the United States are being given by the Union League Club last night by the committee appointed to study the spread of Bolshevism in America. The report was supplemented by resolutions, unanimously adopted, asking for the appointment of a joint legislative committee to investigate the spread of Bolshevism in the community.

In its report the committee finds that a concerted effort is being made among radicals to arouse latent discontent among the negro population by the circulation of Bolshevism literature. The Legislature's attention is drawn in the report to the organization of the National Association for the Promotion of Labor Unionism Among Negroes and to matter recently appearing in the *Messenger*, a periodical whose circulation is being kept up by the practice of the Police Commissioner now has under the liquor tax law over hotels, boarding houses and rooming houses.

Another bill would make the possession of any book, paper or apparatus for recording bets premature evidence of book-making. The last bill proposes to list petty gambling among petty misdemeanors.

New Bar on Trout Fishermen.

Assemblyman Arthur Cowee of Rensselaer introduced a bill to prohibit a person from taking more than twenty-five trout in one day instead of ten pounds, as at present provided. The Senate passed the bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to display the red flag, or any public assembly or parade as a symbol of any organization in furtherance of political, social or economic principles.

FALCONER DEMANDS
ENRIGHT BE QUIZZED

Declares Police Must Stop Its
Present Methods.

"They may table my resolutions, but they cannot table the truth," declared Alderman Bruce M. Falconer yesterday, referring to the summary way in which the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday had killed his proposal that Police Commissioner Enright be called before the board to explain the detention of Inspector Costigan and other matters of administration. "I refuse to be suppressed by any such high-handed methods," he said. "The matters referred to in my resolution," added the Alderman, "are sufficient indication that the Police Department is putting its conservation of the high tone it had under Commissioner Woods. I would not go so far as to say it had already become a joke, as I have heard some say, but it will have a stop doing the things to which I have called attention."

Alderman Falconer wants to know why Commissioner Enright did not notify the Board of Aldermen that he was about to release all the special patrolmen for which an appropriation of \$440,000 was put in the budget. This item alone, he declared, means more than half a point in the tax rate, and the fund is now in such a position that the Board of Estimate cast provided for it for any purpose it sees fit, he said.

The Alderman intimates that the Police Department arbitrarily used its power to hold up the issuance of permits to carry pistols while an ordinance was pending that would have increased the fee. This fee goes to the police pension fund. The ordinance was not passed.

PLAN BIG CHANGES IN POLICE FORCE LAWS

City Officials Are Sponsors for
Batch of Bills Introduced
in Albany.

NEW METHOD OF TRIAL

Age Limit Reduced to Aid Soldiers—Commissioner Would Retain Deputies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

Albany, March 13.—Senator Daniel J. Carroll of Brooklyn, at the request of city officials, introduced today a bill to amend the New York city charter by permitting the Police Commissioner to continue in office the five special deputy commissioners serving without pay under the war emergency act of 1918. It would limit also the forfeiture of pay, under suspension, to sixty days.

The present law provides that the Police Commissioner may fine a member of the force only thirty days pay. If he is held under suspension awaiting criminal trial and is acquitted and convicted later of a violation of the police rules it is estimated that such a bill would relieve the trial deputy 40 per cent. of the trials he now handles.

Another provision would permit the Police Commissioner to excuse a member of the force for twenty days a year. One section would make it mandatory to keep one patrolman in polling places in order to take possession of a bill would be a violation of the police rules. Another section would give a widow of a member of the force an annual pension of \$100, whether her husband was employed in the department ten years or not.

Other measures introduced at the request of the New York city authorities would repeal the war emergency provision raising from 30 to 35 years the maximum age for admission to the department. With the return of the soldiers it is believed a thirty-year limit should be restored. Another bill would keep alive the power which the Police Commissioner now has under the liquor tax law over hotels, boarding houses and rooming houses.

To Cut Age Limit to 30.

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NEW HOPE SEEN FOR STATE CONVENTION

Politician Predicts Gov. Smith Will Yield to Demand to Abolish Primaries.

SEVERAL BILLS PENDING

Would Repay G. O. P. Leaders For Passing Executive's Pet Legislation.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

Albany, March 13.—Walter Arndt, legislative representative of the Citizens' Union, issued a statement to-night charging that the Republican agreement to pass Gov. Smith's Public Service legislation is a deal under which the Governor's part will be to sign a bill reconstituting the party State convention system of choosing candidates for State and judicial offices.

"It has been many a long day since the State has seen such a bald deal disclosed," said Mr. Arndt. "The circumstances are extraordinary in themselves. The Governor tells you what the Legislature is going to do. And it is a Legislature controlled not by his own party but by its political opponents in both houses."

"We have had bipartisan deals before connected with the quiet corners of the legislative halls. Here is an arrangement in the executive chamber and promulgated by the chief executive. The Republican leaders promise to give him public service legislation. Plainly speaking, that legislation is ripper legislation. And the chief reason is not that there is really anything wrong with the present public service law, but merely that the present waterlogged and bankrupt traction interests, a crowd of hungry Tammany contractors and the Hyman administration cannot get along with the existing commission and get away with things as easily as they would like."

When the Republican leaders went to the Governor in regard to the abolition of the primary he tried to persuade them to put it off for another year. He had enough trouble, he said, on his own part not to want to have to bother about direct primaries just then. But the Republican leaders were insistent. They needed the State convention resurrected right away. How else could they save Jim Wadsworth from the wrath of the women suffragists and the prohibitionists in their party?

"If the deal does not go through just as indicated it will not be because it was not arranged, but because the voters of the State make it known in no uncertain terms that they are not going to allow themselves to be hornswoggled in this manner by those they have elected to office."

"There is not a word of truth in it," said Gov. Smith when the statement was shown to him. "In view of the fact that I believe Mr. Arndt to be a man of ability, I say it is deliberate, cold blooded and political in the last degree, and evidently issued to justify his position with the Citizens' Union."

Signs of a storm in the ranks of Republican legislators became apparent early in the day when it was announced that they would be separated into two groups. P. Senators and Assemblymen Monday night to determine whether they will carry out the agreement of their leaders to give Gov. Smith the public service legislation he wants.

As an effect to the Governor's victory in getting them to agree to his public service bills the Republicans permitted the setting of the date for practically all the rest of the legislative programme he had outlined in his first annual message was as good as dead, along with such social legislation as the proposed eight-hour day for women, additional re-

tion officials which could not be disregarded except by court mandate. Senator James L. Whitley of Rochester has a plan for designating committees for all except State offices and a State convention of delegates chosen by the various counties. There would be no ballot from such designations at an official primary. This is similar to the old Hinman-Green bill, which was sponsored by Charles E. Hughes when he was Governor. Assemblyman Youker of Kings also has a bill, which is a modification of the Whitley bill.

SCHEME TO REVIVE
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Arndt Accuses Smith of
Dicker in P. S. C. Deal.

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striction for women elevator operators and railroad workers, health insurance and minimum wage for women and children.

Nevertheless, there was much tension when the Republicans, who were not among the five who conferred with the Governor as to accounts of the Governor's announcement that the conference had agreed to let him have his way in regard to the creation of a rapid Transit commission to complete New York's subways and to substitute a single regulatory Public Service Commissioner, necessitating the dismissal of the present three Republican commissioners.

Those who were disheartened failed to "respond" properly to suggestions that the Governor had been caught in a trap, because no one man that he will be able to obtain can ever handle the public service situation in the greater city. They felt their leader had not done just the right thing in arranging with the Governor to pass his legislation without conferring with the great body of Republicans.

There was a suggestion to-night the proposal to permit the Public Service Commissioners to grant increased traction fares to railway companies regardless of the provisions of local contracts or charters is to be incorporated in the bill to give Gov. Smith his single Public Service Commissioner and put the whole thing through in a single measure.

In reply to criticisms of some Republican legislators Senator Walters and Speaker Sweet ask what their critics would do if the Governor asked them to come and talk over legislation with him.

ASKS PRISON INQUIRY
BY AN UNPAID BOARD

Supt. Rattigan Invites Four
Men and a Woman.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

Albany, March 13.—Charles P. Rattigan, Superintendent of Prisons, and five persons to-day to serve without salary and pay their own expenses to make the investigation of the penal institutions of the State which Gov. Smith in his inaugural message promised would be made. Those to whom letters were sent are:

Adolph Lewinsohn and Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, representing the National Prison Association; John S. Kennedy, for the State Prison Commission; Bishop David H. Greer, on behalf of the New York State Prison Association, all of New York city, and Adelbert Moot of Buffalo, a member of the State Board of Regents.

"If these people will consent to serve," Mr. Rattigan said, "they will be given full away and be allowed to come and go at the several institutions. Any information we have or help we can furnish gladly will be given."

There is no appropriation or other money by which remuneration or expense can be paid by the State, but the necessity of this work is of such great importance that I feel sure all will, if they have the heart, to render a service which will be of great benefit in arriving at the solution of a difficult problem.

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STEADY JOBS AT HIGH WAGES

Men who want work as motormen and conductors can secure steady jobs at high wages on Public Service Railway.

In addition to the regular wage rate now in effect, the company will pay, during present emergency conditions, a bonus of \$5.00 per day.

Wages now paid are 41 cents an hour for first three months, 43 cents an hour for next nine months and 45 cents an hour after the first year, with time-and-a-half for overtime.

This means that each worker can earn, during present emergency conditions, at least \$9.00 per day.

This bonus will be paid to all trainmen (men or women) now operating the cars in service, to all motormen and conductor employees of the company who return to their jobs at once and to all bona-fide applicants for work who are accepted as PERMANENT EMPLOYEES.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO PROFESSIONAL STRIKEBREAKERS.

The company will not employ professional strikebreakers, but it will make every legitimate effort to fill its ranks of trainmen with permanent employees so that it can operate its full schedule of cars.

Furthermore, every trainman now working and every one given employment can count upon permanent jobs, as the company will engage only those who want steady work and will protect all employees in their position in the days to come.

Applications for employment will be received at Public Service Offices and Public Service Car houses in Newark, Jersey City, West Hoboken, Edgewater, Englewood, Hackensack, Rutherford, Paterson, Passaic, Orange, Montclair, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Dunellen, Somerville, New Brunswick, Milltown and Perth Amboy; all in New Jersey.

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34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Opens 9:00 A.M. and Closes 5:30 P.M.



Breaking Out

After the insipid winter of work-a-days, with a dismal absence of all our accustomed winter sports, our "tired business man" feels the call of Spring and the need for relaxation. ("Relaxation," with our "t. b. m." means working harder than ever.) He again feels himself in that annual condition of "five years younger" and sees in his cane, a golf club. We invite him to come and look over our many "joys of the golfer."

The Clubs

Slezenger's Drivers and Brassies, \$3.24
Slezenger's Irons, \$3.24
Burke's Drivers and Brassies, \$2.24
Burke's Irons, \$1.98
Golf Bags, \$3.49 to \$10.49

For Young 'Uns

GOLF SETS, consisting of Bag, 3 Clubs and 2 Balls.
Midget size, \$4.89
Junior Size, \$5.75
Juvenile Size, \$7.49

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Fingerless Gloves, \$1.69 pr.
With Fingers, \$2.74 pr.
GOLF BALL MARKERS, with three initials, \$1.89
GOLF BALL PAINT, 39c can

GOLF SCORERS.

(Limited quantity) 5c & 34c

We sell Colonel Spalding, Wright and Ditson, Worthington and U. S. Golf Balls at the lowest-in-the-city prices.

"OSPREY" GOLF BALLS (floaters or sinkers), \$2.25 doz.
"FALCON" GOLF BALLS (floaters or sinkers), \$5.94 doz.
"CHICK" GOLF BALLS (floaters or sinkers), \$6.94 doz.

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